SUBJECT No. 71.

For the recovery of land revenue movable property to be primarily proceeded against.

Mr. Lakshminaranappa of Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—For arrears of land revenue a notice is served on the khatedar and if he fails to pay the same, the land is sold by public auction. If no bids are offered, it will be bought by Government for one pie; and for the recovery of the arrears the khatedar's movable property will be proceeded against. As this entails much hardship on the khatedar or the mortgagee, if any, it is prayed that after a demand notice is served on the khatedar or anubhavadar, the movable property of the defaulter may be primarily proceeded against in lieu of the existing practice of proceeding against the land.

NOTE.—The other members appeared to be against the proposal, and asked the member to withdraw.

Reply of Government.—The existing rules are sufficient for all practical purposes. There is no need to revise the orders already passed.

SUBJECT No. 72.

Subdivision of survey numbers to suit the convenience of several sharers.

(*a*) Messrs. Yagaiyana Subba Rao, Sagar Taluk; Nadig Bhaskar Rao, Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Lakshmikantappa, Sorab Taluk; Hutcheere Gowda, Gubbi Taluk; B. Basappa Setty, Chik Guruva Reddi, Bangalore Taluk; Suryanaranappa, Gidde Gowda, Byre Gowda, Kolar Taluk; Venkatappa, Chiknarayana Reddi, Venkatramappa, Bagepalli Taluk; Herur Gundappa, Kunigal Taluk; Lakshminaranappa, Heggaddevankote Taluk; and C. Guru Rao of Nanjangud.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Sub-numbers in the khate of a single person are enjoyed by different persons and these sub-numbers have been left out of consideration during the Revision Survey as they are stated to be less than the minimum required to form a sub-number. Those that have been relinquished are only accepted and sub-numbers given therefor. Similarly sub-numbers should be given to the lands in enjoyment or the old sub-numbers should be allowed to stand and thus the disputes between the khatedars and sub-number holders avoided.

Khatedars do not agree to the survey numbers in their name to be subdivided even though there are others who have been in enjoyment of a portion thereof for over twelve years either by reason of their purchase or by reason of their having a share in it by virtue of succession. Sometimes khatedars do not pay kandayam and the whole lands are brought to sale. Thus disputes arise. It is not possible to know what amount of kandayam is to be paid by the share-holders. It is therefore requested that orders may be passed to subdivide the numbers at the request of the persons in enjoyment though khatedars may object to it.

(*b*) Subdivision of Banjar lands.

Messrs. Chinnappa and Venkatasami Reddi (Srinivaspur Taluk).

The minimum limit for such a number may be fixed at one acre, and ten guntas and two acres of wet, garden and dry lands, respectively.

(*b*) It will be beneficial if banjar lands are subdivided into small numbers and given to raiyats on valuation without sale.

Reply of Government.—It is urged that the minima should be for dry two acres, wet twenty guntas and garden ten guntas. In Government Order No. R. F. 3055-64, dated 6th September 1905, it has been laid down that the

existing minima need not be further reduced, special instances of hardship being brought to the notice of Government. The question, however, will be investigated once more.

In Government Order No. L. R. 81-05-1, dated 1st August 1905, it has been explained how, by complying with the provisions already existing, persons owning an interest in lands in the khate of others can protect themselves from being prejudicially affected by the default of the khatedars. Enquiry will now be made whether the kandayam defaulted should not be levied from the other share-holders and the land given to them.

SUBJECT No. 73.

Revival of the old rules for the recovery of land revenue by attachment and sale of lands.

Messrs. Kigga Chennakesava Rao of Koppa Taluk; and D. Gopalachar of Devanhalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the old Revenue Rules provision had been made for the attachment and sale of portions of survey numbers comprised in a raiyat's khate. This was fair and just and rightly protected the interests of the khatedar in affording every opportunity to secure his other lands and make a living by agriculture. At present, even survey numbers for which the kandayam has been paid are put up for sale, along with those on which the arrear is due, on the ground that they are all comprised in one holding. Such being the case with the whole survey numbers, the fate of paiki numbers needs no mention. Poor people cannot pay the entire arrears due on a khate. Hence they are bound either to allow their property to be knocked down to some scheming man who bids therefor or run into debt by encumbering their property, which is the first act for parting with it. These hardships, coupled with the fact that little attention is bestowed by taluk officials in substituting names, become immense and often create disgust in owning lands. Agriculture being almost the only occupation for many, it is not to the benefit of either the Government or the people that such stringent rules should be laid down. No doubt the rule, as it is, affords every facility for the Amildars to collect revenue, for, instead of demanding it from each of the tenants holding lands under the same patta, they can quietly sell the whole and thus minimize their work, though the raiyats suffer. The large number of sales held in the Koppa Taluk supports this view. The former rule of attaching and selling only portions of such survey numbers on which kandayam is in arrears and not the whole patta, and that too only so much as is necessary to cover the arrears, may therefore be once more brought into force.

Reply of Government.—This has been already decided and there appears to be no sufficient reason to re-open it. As the matter, however, is pressed, it will be considered with Subject No. 72.